

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by

Intelligencer Publishing Co.,

25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

JOHN FREW, Pres. and Bus. Manager.

Terms: Per Year, by Mail, in Advance, Postage Prepaid.

Daily (6 Days Per Week) 1 Year \$5.20

Daily, Six Months 2.60

Daily, Three Months 1.30

Daily, Three Days Per Week 3.00

Daily, Two Days Per Week 2.00

Daily, One Month .45

Weekly, One Year, in Advance 1.00

Weekly, Six Months .60

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is delivered by carriers in Wheeling and adjacent towns at 10 cents per week.

Persons wishing to subscribe to THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER can do so by sending in their orders to the Intelligencer office on postal cards or otherwise. They will be punctually served by carriers.

Tributes of Respect and Obituary Notices 50 cents per line.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every part of the surrounding country.

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

(THE INTELLIGENCER, embracing its several editions, is entered in the Post-office at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class matter.)

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Editorial Rooms 523 | Counting Room 522

THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, APRIL 16, 1900.

Pattison Will Not Do.

The suggestion of ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, as a running mate for Bryan is not meeting with that cordiality among the Chicago platform wing of the Democracy that holds out any promise of its acceptance. Ex-Governor Altgeld, who is the anarchist patron of the Chicago platform, has set his foot down on the proposition in no uncertain manner. In an interview yesterday, he is quoted as saying:

"Those papers and those men who have been very hostile to Mr. Bryan, and are still hostile to what he represents and would like to see him defeated, and yet wish to go with the Democratic party this year, are urging the nomination of Mr. Pattison. Personally I believe the nomination of Mr. Pattison for the vice presidency would be as great a misfortune as the nomination we made in '96 for that place, if not greater. Our candidate for that place in '96 was at least positively with us on the silver question, but he did not command the confidence of our people on any other question, and greatly weakened our ticket. Mr. Pattison has not been positively with us on any proposition, and it is safe to say that at least 85 per cent. of the Democrats of America would be disappointed at such a nomination. Our people are in earnest all over the country, and they demand not only the enunciation of definite and progressive principles, but they demand the nomination of men whom they know to be intense in their support of those principles."

The Democracy must name a man for the vice presidency who possesses the same character, the same convictions and the same positive and aggressive force as the man who is to head the ticket. Let me say that I have great respect for ex-Governor Pattison as a man. He is a gentleman and a man of great ability, and in any other manner I should be glad to honor him, but there are thousands of men of high character and ability whom I respect, but whom the Democracy could not put upon its ticket this year without abandoning its high mission."

All of this is plain enough, and is a notice to the supporters of the Palmer and Buckner ticket that they will not be allowed to have any voice or influence in making up the ticket at Kansas City or in shaping the platform, which, if anything, promises to be worse than the one formulated at Chicago in 1896. Decidedly Mr. Pattison will not suit Bryan and his fanatical following. He is too good an American for them.

The Old Fight Over Again.

A New York publication, Money, devoted to the upholding of the present sound financial system of the government, sounds a timely note of warning as to the purposes of the Bryanites in the coming campaign. Raymond E. Dodge, a writer in the magazine, claims that the free silver issue was neither averted nor removed by the passage of the act of March 14, 1900. There is nothing in the new law which prevents its repeal, nor a renewal by the Democratic party of the demand for the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio. Their contention of 1896 was that such coinage was necessary to increase the volume of standard full legal tender coin a necessity that could not, from their point of view, be met by an increase of bank circulation.

The men who cling to the notion that the pivotal states of the union are New York and New Jersey, and that Democracy of those states may dictate the Democratic nomination for a presidential candidate, are behind the times; they realize nothing of the conditions of politics west of the Alleghenies and south of Mason and Dixon's line; they fail to grasp the fact that a new generation of young and active Democrats have arisen both south and west who will not subordinate their sections in the party councils to the older leaders; that the men who control the policy and organization of the Democratic party do not live in the east.

Continuing on this line, Mr. Dodge says that "it is necessary to recognize the fact that the Democratic party has been reorganized for the campaign of 1900 for the most bitter political contest of the century upon the money issue, under the leadership and plans of William J. Bryan, the defeated candidate of 1896. He was not then in touch with the party leaders of note in the different state organizations and was forced to make his canvass without their assistance. Since that campaign he has reformed his lines and made new alliances with the recognized leaders of Democracy in every state, nearly and has ceaselessly worked to keep his fences in repair. Along with

other plans has been maintained a free silver propaganda and the distribution of literature of all kinds bearing upon the subject. The school for the training of campaign orators he established at St. Louis, some three years ago. It is said has turned out some 4,000 speakers, a number of whom have been for months past stumping New Jersey and speaking nightly to cart-tail audiences in the small towns, to uphold free silver doctrines and to prepare the way for more active work in the coming campaign.

This is the kind of a political campaign which Republican leaders must face when they go before the people to ask for the re-election of their candidate to the presidency. And this is why, not only in New York, but all over the union, business men are awakening to the fact that prompt action is necessary and the most active exertion possible to make headway against the doctrines of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation. Whatever may be the result, it cannot be said that Money has been remiss in calling attention to the facts and political conditions which have preceded the inception of the second and greater battle of the standards."

It was precisely this view of the situation which caused the Sound Money League to continue its organization to fight the free silver propaganda, which appears only to have been scotched. It is well to look these matters squarely in the face now so that the advocates of honest money may not be caught napping. Bryan is a certainty as a candidate, and it therefore follows, as day the night, that free silver will again raise its head for recognition.

Flaws in Boer Republic.

While it may undoubtedly be true that the majority of the people of this country sympathize with the cause of the Boers, they do so not from an intelligent understanding of the merits of the case, but from a long-nursed hatred of the British and her "fard hunger." However much England may be in the wrong, there is something also to be said against the Transvaal republic, which is not a republic as Americans understand the application of that term. Mr. Thomas B. Shearman, a well-informed gentleman on South African questions, in the North American Review, devotes considerable attention to an examination of the sources of pro-Boer sympathy, and sums those up in the statement that, whatever be the number of those affected by it, "there is no doubt that, after setting aside that large class of citizens by adoption, whose chief motive in political life is hatred of Great Britain, the remainder are on the side of the Transvaal for substantially no other reason than that it calls itself a republic, while Great Britain calls itself a monarchy."

This gives Mr. Shearman the opportunity to make an impartial resume of the principal characteristics of the two governments thus placed in opposition to each other, and also to make some discriminating and luminous comments on the subject of "Mistaken Sympathy With Republics."

In framing his indictment against the government of the Transvaal, Mr. Shearman begins by showing how absolutely unrepresentative in structure it is. The government consists of a president and two legislative bodies, called the first and second raads, of which the second has no power except to talk. It may frame bills and send them to the upper raad, but as the latter body invariably casts all such papers into its waste basket the power can hardly be said to be of much significance. The constitution prohibits the first raad from proposing any measures, and confines its powers to discussing and voting upon measures which are sent it, either from the president or from the second raad. As it recognizes nothing that comes from the latter source, the inevitable result is that no law can ever be passed which is not proposed by the president. As the concurrence of the second raad is not necessary for any purpose, anything which is proposed by the president and voted by the first raad becomes at once law. This is certainly not a republican form of government in any sense with which we are familiar, and when it becomes a question of municipal government the absence of any approach to a system of free institutions is still more apparent. The city of Johannesburg, with 50,000 inhabitants, is not merely not allowed to elect a municipal government, but it is not allowed to have any, either elected or appointed.

Mr. Shearman recounts the familiar story of President Kruger's deceptive shuffling with the franchise question, and the rapid enrichment of the country by the immigration of foreigners who were first invited to come and then denied the ordinary rights of citizenship. Taxation was ingeniously arranged in such a manner as to cast nine-tenths of its burden upon foreigners, and it is not even true that the greater part of this taxation fell upon the proprietors of the mines. As a matter of fact, most of it was paid by the necessities of life, and its weight thus fell mainly upon the shoulders of the poor. After a careful recital of the leading points in the case against the Transvaal government, Mr. Shearman makes the sweeping statement that "There is no such combination of oppression, corruption, cruelty and outrage to be found in Europe west of Turkey, and none on this continent except in some of our beloved 'sister republics of Central America.'"

This is a most severe arraignment, which the New York Journal of Commerce thinks "no impartial student of the subject will be likely to deny that it is in the main true, and it certainly furnishes a curious commentary on the somewhat indiscriminate method which our people have of lavishing sympathy on republics."

Good Suggestions Made.

In every county district Saturday night the Republicans held remarkably well attended suggestion meetings, the voters showing a degree of interest in these preliminaries to the primaries to be held April 28 which has never been manifested before. As a result of these manifestations capable men have been suggested for every office on the county ticket. But this good work, to be fruitful, must be followed up by attendance

on the primaries so that the good man suggested may be nominated.

One of the features of Saturday's meetings, which was quite gratifying to the friends of Colonel Morris Horlheimer, was his unanimous endorsement as the choice of Ohio county for delegates-at-large to the national Republican convention, which meets in Philadelphia. The colonel's claims for this honor are certainly worthy of the appreciative consideration of the other counties in the First Congressional district.

We don't see how Dewey is going to cut much of a figure in the Democracy. He believes the sovereignty of the United States should continue over the Philippines, is for the gold standard and favors a protective tariff.

Two grandsons of President Kruger have fallen in battle, and thirty-three are at the front, with four of his sons and six sons-in-law. Quite a family affair, isn't it?

Some Egyptologist has discovered that the famous Smith family were brewers in Egypt 27 years before Christ.

France will not go to war as long as her world's fair is raking in the shekels.

The Paris Exposition was opened Saturday with imposing ceremonies.

It was a smiling Easter.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The contented liar uses a soft mattress.

It is useless to advertise for a lost opportunity.

The chronic borrower invariably draws the line at trouble.

Negotiations are frequently opened up with the aid of a corkerew.

Smiles and frowns are little things, but they are powerful for good or evil.

The love that dwells in a cottage could never thrive off terrapin and champagne.

Some husbands would do almost anything to render their wives unspeakably happy.

Don't get too self-important; the world will move on just the same after you are gone.

The only difference between repartee and impudence is in the size of the man who says it.

Never argue with women. The man who spins a yarn among silks and satins is sure to be worsted.

If a man ever becomes truly great it is usually the help of a devoted wife that is responsible for it.

In the contest for happiness it's a draw between the young girl with her first beau and the young mother with her first baby.

Some people acquire a reputation for being thinkers because they seldom talk, and some acquire a reputation for never thinking because they talk too much.—Chicago Daily News.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

When love dies it's a case of heart failure.

The main advantage of being a woman is that she can never have a wife.

An old bachelor says that marriage is a lottery and the lucky men are those who draw blanks.

He may stand cold cream, but any self-respecting husband will kick at kid gloves and a face mask.

If a woman can't find anything else to worry about, she worries because her husband worries so much.

You can't always catch two or three horses tied in front of a millinery window, laughing to themselves.

Boy babies always holler louder than girl babies when they are first born, because they know they will never get much chance afterwards.

A woman always tries to chase a man and catch him; a man finds out which way a woman is going and sneaks around a side way and heads her off.

The only woman who can make a success of chasing a man is the one who can make him believe he is chasing a hen.

A woman will always manage to put up with a bad hired girl till she thinks she has told her all she is going to about the other people in town that she worked for.

Generally the woman who spend a lot of time striving for "the higher life" leave their husbands to do the striving for the house rent.—New York Press.

Wanted Her Half Back.

The women in the red automobile cab handed the conductor a half-dollar. After she had deposited the change in her little green purse the passengers noticed that she gave a sudden start. The other women in the car thought she showed symptoms of a fainting spell. The man next to her thought perhaps she had been carried several squares out of her way. Presently she held up her finger. The conductor yanked the rope and the car stopped with the impetus of a freight elevator. As she did not rise the conductor signaled "Go ahead," and then came forward.

"Madam, did you wish to get off at that corner?"

"No."

"Then what do you mean by having me stop the car? This ain't a picnic bus stopping on the road for people to get out and pick flowers."

"Excuse me, sir, but I gave you a half-dollar."

"And I gave you the change, madam, every nickel of it; I can prove it by any one on this car."

"Yes, I wish my half-dollar back. Here is another one."

"What is the matter with the one you just gave me? Counterfeit?"

"No, sir!"

"Plugged with plumber's lead?"

"Of course not!"

"Then what is the difference?"

"Why, it is a Columbian half-dollar and I am saving them until they become valuable."

"Hope you live that long!" and the grumbling conductor flashed out the contested piece from his pocket and placed it in her hand. Then he took the ordinary half-dollar she handed him and counted her out forty-five cents in nickels. She got off at the next corner. When the car reached the terminus the conductor discovered that the woman with the Columbian piece had "done" him out of forty-five cents. It is a brand-new game and the conductor is saying harsh things about Columbian half-dollars.—Chicago Daily News.

Where My Treasure Is.

Lord of the living, when my race is run Will that I pass beneath the rising sun: Suffer my sight to dim upon some scene Of thy good green.

Let my last pillow be the earth I love, With fair infinity of blue above; And feeling, purple shadow of a cloud My only shroud.

A little lark, above the morning star, Shall sing the tidings of my end afar; The muffled music of a lone sheep bell Shall be my knell.

And where stone herons tread the moor of old, Where bygone wolf howled round a granite fold, Hide thou, beneath the heather's new-born light.

My endless night.

—Eden Philpotts in London Spectator.

Smile and Suffer.

That's the motto of many a woman's life. She manages the house, receives friends, entertains company, with a smile on the mouth which is stifled and a smile on the face which is a mask to cover up her pain. Only those who note the dark ringed eyes, the lines about the lips, the occasional pallor of the cheek, know the real story. Such women are among the most grateful for the cures performed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. To smile and not to suffer is something wonderful to them. Women suffering from female weakness, inflammation, ulceration or the drains that so weaken the body, may take "Favorite Prescription" with almost absolute certainty of cure. It's sure to help. It's almost sure to heal. It has cured ninety-eight per cent. of those who gave it a fair and faithful trial.

Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lenox Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering from female weakness I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

One Way.—"Miss Mird sent two dollars for 'a sure method to preserve the voice.'" "What was it?" "Sing into a phonograph."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Pitt—Dublin is still shouting herself hoarse for Queen Victoria. Mr. Penn—Yes, why don't they use hoarseless shouts?—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Victor.—I understand he had the best of the debate," said one statesman. "Yes," answered the other. "He made everybody so sleepy they couldn't talk back."—Washington Star.

The Sine Quo Non.—She—I don't see how the early Christians celebrated Easter. He—Why, why not? She—Because there weren't any milliners then.—Harper's Bazar.

What Queried Him.—Ferdie—So you told Mrs. Grotzke she looked as young as her daughter! I suppose that caught the old lady? Percy—Yes; but it lost me the daughter!—Puck.

"Has the giraffe been sick long?" asked the veterinary surgeon as he entered the park enclosure. "Yes," replied the keeper. "I should say it was rather long. He has a sore throat."—Chicago News.

It Was Innocent.—"I saw a train held up last night," remarked young Leamer. "Oh, tell me about it," replied Miss Cora. "Were you frightened?" "Oh, no. You see, it was only Mrs. Higgins holding it up while she passed an obstruction."—Harlem Life.

"Don't do much hustlin' around," said Uncle Eben, "undecked impression dat you is called on by Providence to do duty as de fool-killer. If you does, you is pretty sho' to fin' yo'self 'bliged sooner or later to sit down an' wonder is suicide a sin."—Washington Star.

Suspensions.—"It may be a mere coincidence," said the man with the worried look; "it may be a mere coincidence." "What are you muttering about?" asked the man with the last-year overcoat. "It has just come to my mind that whenever my wife laughs at my jokes she needs something new to wear within the next day or so."—Indianapolis Press.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Rough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 5 cents per pound.

Flat Work, Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound.

All hand work finished 10 cents per pound. At LUTZ BROS' Home Steam Laundry.

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Thursday, April 12. Fare for the round trip, \$10. Tickets good ten days.

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POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL CALL.

First District Republican Congressional and Delegate Conventions.

The Republican voters of the First Congressional District are hereby notified that a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the said district in the Congress of the United States, to be voted for at the ensuing election, will be held at Weston, W. Va., Wednesday, June 6, 1900, beginning at 1 o'clock p. m.

Also a convention for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to represent the said district in the National Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President, to be voted for at the ensuing presidential election, will be held at Clarksburg, W. Va., Monday, May 7, 1900, beginning at 3 o'clock p. m.

The basis of representation, to prevent confusion, will be the same as that for the state nominating convention, to-wit: One vote for every one hundred votes cast for G. W. Atkinson for governor in 1896, and one for every fraction of one hundred over fifty.

County committees are requested to provide for the selection of delegates to each of said conventions.

S. G. SMITH, Chairman.

HUGO L. LOOS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

April 28—Ohio County Primary Election.

May 7—First Congressional District Delegate Convention, at Clarksburg.

May 8—State Delegate Convention, Fairmont.

June 6—First Congressional District Nominating Convention, Weston.

July 12—State Nominating Convention, Charleston.

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PURITAN GAS RANGE.

It will do all that any coal range can do, and do it quicker and cheaper. No dirt. Occupies small space. Closed oven—no fumes from burning gas. Bakes perfectly. Call and examine them.

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Matchless Musicians. Great Comedians. Superb Singers. Splendid Dancers.

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Matinee prices—12c, 25c and 50c.

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Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 16, 17, 18. Matinee Wednesday. FAVOR and SINCERE, with a large and capable supporting company. In the funny comedy, MY INNOCENT BOY.

Night prices—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

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Thursday, Friday and Saturday, matinee Friday and Saturday, April 20, 21, 22. After the Minstrels Comes the Whale. AL. W. MARTIN'S Mammoth Production of the Immortal Drama.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Night prices—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Matinee prices—12c, 25c and 50c.

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